

thereby decrease the number. Most rural houses are screened to keep out flies and mosquitoes. Fly-breeding homes lose out in the struggle with only traps and flypaper.

Mosquitoes are a menace in some homes in the state. They cause considerable discomfort, but are to be feared mainly as a source of malaria. Science has definitely proved that malaria can not thrive without the mosquito. The easiest way, then, to guard against the spread of this disease is not by screens alone, but by destroying the breeding place of the mosquito. The following statements are said to be true:

1. "No stagnant water, no mosquitoes."
2. "No mosquitoes, no malaria."

Mice and rats should be kept out of the house and other farm buildings. The bubonic plague that gained a foothold in California was spread for the most part by rats. If there should be an outbreak of this disease in Nebraska it would be difficult to stop. The rat eats much grain and is of no use. It is nearly as filthy as the fly.

HOME INSPECTION

This should be for two purposes, one to note the condition of the home and the other to examine the health of the family. The time is quite sure to come when persons educated for the work will visit all farm homes at regular periods to consult with the people concerning sanitary conditions. Not only should the home be studied and kept in proper condition, but the members of the family should receive constant health care from some one. The head of the family must assume the responsibility of this inspection. He should be able to note a defect in sight or hearing, and to detect a skin disease or an ailment of the nasal cavity or of the teeth. Over eighty per cent of Nebraska's children of school age are said to be physically defective in some way. These defects hinder home and school work, and if not corrected by medical attention often lead to serious results. No child is at his best when suffering from a defect; neither is the parent. Such ailments affect the disposition of an individual and usually for the worse. A bad tooth may cause a quarrel between parents. Bad teeth in children of third and four grade ages may make them miserable and thereby affect the school deportment. Defective vision or a nasal impediment in breathing may retard a boy or a girl six months or more in school.

Good economy and proper regard for health demand that physical defects be treated as soon as they are detected, and that the treatment be done by a reputable physician. Next to the parent and teacher the physician is most concerned in the physical welfare of the family. It does not pay to delay in remedying defects. If, in the opinion of competent medical advice, a patient should be taken to the hospital for an operation, it should be done, as a rule.

Whereas a few remedies should be kept in the farm home for use in treating burns, cuts, colds, and the like, it is not deemed wise to indulge too generally in patent medicines. Practically all patent medicines advertised to cure any and every disease, especially those of a serious nature, are apt to have little or no value. They may work positive harm. Such preparations are made to sell rather than to cure. Some patent medicines, however, may be used with safety in the home. They are prepared by reputable persons or companies and for the purpose of treating specific ailments. The habit-producing drugs and medicines should be avoided.

SANITARY SCHOOLS

The statements made in connection

with the discussion of the sanitary home will apply in part to the school. The number of persons here is larger, however, and the possibility of disease-catching is thereby increased for every individual. The school is influenced by the family health. As a rule too little concern is had for school health, as is shown by a lack of sanitation in lighting, heating, ventilation, the water supply, and furniture.

The ideal exposure from which sunlight should be received into a school is the southeast, yet it comes from the west and even from the north in many buildings. As a rule not much thought is given to ventilation, with the result that children are rendered inefficient in their studies by bad air. In a few places the pupils drink in common from cups and buckets, but in most places fountains or other sanitary provisions are made. Rarely is the well cleaned or the water standing in it pumped out at the end of vacation before the new term of school begins. The furniture of the school is not, as a rule, suited to the size of the pupils, resulting in many abnormal physical developments, such as lateral curvature of the spine, sunken chests, etc. A state department is now making plans for rural schools. School boards should welcome the results of such unselfish work in which, without cost, each district can secure desired data as to sanitary school buildings.

It should be evident that miscellaneous spitting is more to be feared in the school than in the home, and that floors need scrubbing as well as sweeping. Also, that sweeping should be done in a way that prevents dust from rising. The best time to sweep and dust is at the close of school each day. Feather dusters scatter dust, and for this reason are less sanitary than cloths.

The schoolroom should be disinfected after each case of contagious disease, and books used by a pupil with a serious contagious disease should be burned.

SCHOOL INSPECTION

This is for the double purpose of detecting the condition of the school and pupils. It gives to the teacher a definite knowledge of the physical condition of her students, which information has great value in school management. It often serves to show why a given pupil may be backward and thus retarded in his work. If the inspection could be done in co-operation with that of the home and with the full support of the parent, it would result in mutual benefit to the home and school. There are only a few places where rural schools are given careful inspection in our state. Many teachers, however, are learning how to give attention to this important cause. The school inspection of pupils is necessarily more complicated than that of persons in the home because of the greater variety of conditions.

Several beneficial results have come from school inspection in the towns of Nebraska. For example, a boy twelve years old was found to be backward in his work, and the teacher, in making inquiry for the cause soon learned that he had difficulty in breathing; the chest had become sunken and the body somewhat deformed. Other boys of his age were noticeably stronger than the defective one and could outdo him in all of the games and contests. The examination showed that the defective boy's breathing was due to adenoids in the nasal cavity. The parents having noticed the ill effects, had done nothing for the boy, but upon the recommendation of the teacher took him to a nose specialist who removed the adenoids. Within a year thereafter the boy regained his normal health, increased in size and strength, trounced most of his



Sherman Says:  
IT'S A MONEY  
MAKER

HERE'S a letter of more than usual interest. It is written by a well-to-do farmer in the Corn Belt—Mr. Henry A. Sherman, Leland, Ill.

He tells how he cuts down his farming costs and shows why a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor is a money maker on Corn Belt farms. But you must read the letter to learn why you ought to apply his methods to your particular power problems.

"Leland, Ill., Nov. 21, 1912.

Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Iowa  
Dear Sirs:—My Hart-Parr Oil Tractor is the best piece of machinery I have on the farm.

**A General Purpose Outfit** I use it for plowing, threshing, shelling corn, hulling clover, grinding feed and grading roads. I plowed 150 acres in 10 days, but could have done it in half the time had my plows been larger. I used a 5 bottom plow, but could easily pull a 10 bottom plow.

**Furnishes Handy Power** I pulled a Sandwich No. 7 sheller and shelled a 60 bushel box of corn in a minute and a half, running on one cylinder only. My thresher is a 36x56. I threshed 3,000 bushels of oats a day, working the tractor on only one cylinder.

**It's a One-Man Outfit** Hulling clover is no work at all for the tractor. I ran both machines at this work. My grinder will grind 60 bushels of feed per hour, yet this is easy for the tractor.

**Operates Road Graders** When grading roads, I drew 2 Concord horse graders at one time. I graded 1 1/4 miles of road and raised the pike 4 1/2 feet in 4 days.

**Just Eats Up Work** Here's a table of the work I did with my Hart-Parr Tractor the past year:

Plowed 90 acres	Threshed 500 bu. of wheat
Shelled 2,000 bu. of corn	Hulled 600 bu. of clover
Threshed 42,000 bu. of oats	Graded 1 1/4 miles of road

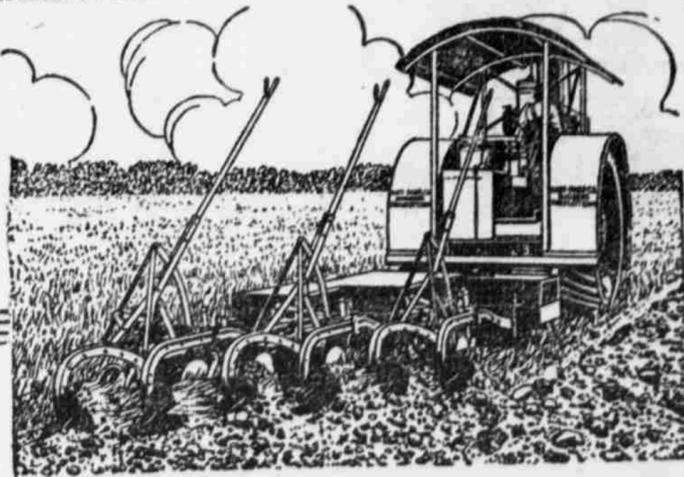
I ground very little feed with it, but expect to do a lot of grinding this winter.

**Repairs Cost Almost Nothing** My repair bill for the entire season's work amounted to only 95 cents.

**Uses Cheapest Kerosene** For the hardest day's work I used only 40 gallons of kerosene at all loads.

**And Now,** after you have read this letter, if you want some literature on the subject of power farming with a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor which will prove of interest, write today for our catalog, testimonial folder and Plowing and Tilling booklet.

HART-PARR CO. 280 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa



playmates, and made up his back work in school. Other examples might be cited to show how physical health affects the progress of pupils.

Just what form health inspection is to assume in the home and rural school is not known. We only know that it is needed and that from the standpoint of conservation it would pay many times over in the long run. Our present method of habitual neglect is producing criminals on the one side and invalids on the other.

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